

STR

STRATA. *n. f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd! *Blackmore.*

STRATAGEM. *n. f.* [*stratagem*, French.]
1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did fend for thee,
To tutor thee in stratagems of war. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
Ev'ry minute now

Should be the father of some stratagem. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those stratagems which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers. *Denham's S. ply.*

Those oft are stratagems which errors seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

STRATIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRATUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the sandy stratum, every way
The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson.*

STRAW. *n. f.* [*strop*, Saxon; *stree*, Dutch.]
1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Apples in hay and straw ripened apparently; but the apple in the straw more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

My new straw hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear.

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And fruts a straw breadth nearer to the skies. *Tickell.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one straw. *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a straw matter whether the main cause be right or wrong.

STRAWBERRY. *n. f.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial fibrous root: the leaves are veined, growing upon each footstalk; the stalks trail upon the ground: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, divided into ten equal parts, and expands in form of a star: the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, and having many stamina in the middle, round the base of the ovary: the fruit is globose or oval, and consists of a fleshy cartilaginous pulp, full of protuberances. The species are seven. *Mil.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Content with food, which nature freely breeds,
On wildings and on strawberries they feed. *Dryden.*

Swanberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of strawberries and limmons in spring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STRAWBERRY Tree. *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Latin.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the flowers consist of one leaf, and shaped like a pitcher: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry; divided into five cells, which contain many small seeds. *Mil.*

STRAWBUILT. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their strawbuilt citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRAWCOLOURED. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in thy strawcoloured beard. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

STRAWWORM. *n. f.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

There the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fell down before him, like the mower's swath. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and strawy parts than the rest.

STR

TO STRAY. *v. n.* [*stros*, Danish, to scatter; *stravare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley strays. *Denham.*

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties stray,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or dost thy feeble feet unwitting hither stray. *Ben. Jon.*

No: where can I stray,
Save back to England: all the world's my way. *Shaksp.*

3. To stray from the path; to wander from the right.

Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?
She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where the kneeling prayers
For happy wedlock hours. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

4. To stray from the path; to wander from the right.

We have erred and stray'd. *Common Prayer.*

STRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a stray
The king of Scots. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

2. A stray; a creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

I would not from your love make such a stray,
To match you where I hate. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

STREAK. *n. f.* [*streak*, Saxon; *streeke*, Dutch; *stria*, Ital.]

A line of colour different from that of the ground.

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

What mean those colour'd streaks in heav'n,
Disended, as the brow of God appears? *Milton.*

3. A streak; a line of colour different from that of the ground.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

4. A streak; a line of colour different from that of the ground.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their streaks appear!
While the fantastical tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted streak. *Prior.*

TO STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

Mark what Jacob did;
When all the yearlings which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

A mule, admirably streaked and dappled with white and black.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning streaks the East,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbores. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon azure sky:
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing fable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To stretch; to extend.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glistening round her rock, to fish the falls. *Chapman.*

STREAKY. *adj.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the streaky green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *n. f.* [*stream*, Sax. *stream*, Islandic; *strom*, Dut.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the fun upon the glassy stream,
T'winkling another counterfeited beam. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

He brought stream out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather. *Rail.*

Thus from one common source our stream divides,
Ours is the Trojan, yours the Arcadian line.
Divided interests, while then this kind to woe,
Draw like two brooks the middle stream away. *Dryden.*

STR

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a stream of brimstone. *If.*
You, Drances, never want a stream of words. *Dryden.*

3. A stream; a current; a flow.

The stream of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Att.*

4. A stream; a current; a flow.

5. A stream; a current; a flow.

6. A stream; a current; a flow.

7. A stream; a current; a flow.

8. A stream; a current; a flow.

9. A stream; a current; a flow.

10. A stream; a current; a flow.

11. A stream; a current; a flow.

12. A stream; a current; a flow.

13. A stream; a current; a flow.

14. A stream; a current; a flow.

15. A stream; a current; a flow.

16. A stream; a current; a flow.

17. A stream; a current; a flow.

18. A stream; a current; a flow.

19. A stream; a current; a flow.

20. A stream; a current; a flow.

21. A stream; a current; a flow.

22. A stream; a current; a flow.

23. A stream; a current; a flow.

24. A stream; a current; a flow.

25. A stream; a current; a flow.

26. A stream; a current; a flow.

27. A stream; a current; a flow.

28. A stream; a current; a flow.

29. A stream; a current; a flow.

30. A stream; a current; a flow.

31. A stream; a current; a flow.

32. A stream; a current; a flow.

33. A stream; a current; a flow.

34. A stream; a current; a flow.

35. A stream; a current; a flow.

36. A stream; a current; a flow.

37. A stream; a current; a flow.

38. A stream; a current; a flow.

39. A stream; a current; a flow.

40. A stream; a current; a flow.

STR

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good-sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. *Addison.*

5. Potency of liquours.

6. Fortification; fortrels.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain strengths placed in the mouth. *Ben. Jon.*

7. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths. *Sprat's Sermons.*

8. Armament; force; power.

What is his strength by land? *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Nor was there any other strength designed to attend about his highness than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with strength and foundness of reason, thus to answer. *Hooker.*

10. Strength. *v. a.* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to strength his state. *Daniel.*

11. To strengthen. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Let us rise up and build: so they strengthened their hands for this work. *Neb. ii. 18.*

Authority is by nothing so much strengthened and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him and strengthen him. *Deut.*

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy strengthen themselves. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

5. To strengthen. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!
Thus when ye're young ye learn it all like him,
'Till as your years increase, that strengthens too,
To undo poor maids. *Orway's Orphan.*

6. To strengthen. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great strengthener of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina. *Quincy.*

3. To strengthen. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these sects, whose strength is lay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquours.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else strengthless or insipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRENUOUS. *adj.* [*strenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be strenuous for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been strenuous against the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *strenuus*.]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can strenuously make use of neither. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute strenuously for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks under the name of high church. *Swift.*

STREPEROUS. *adj.* [*streperus*, Latin.] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a streperous eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning. *Brown.*